



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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## EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

**Death** has claimed another of the most prominent apiarists of the world. Pastor C. de Ribeaucourt died at Lausanne, Switzerland, on Oct. 24, 1890, at the age of 73 years. He died of paralysis preceded by congestion. He was the author of the *Manuel d'Apiculture Rationnelle*, of which there has been four editions published since 1871, when the first appeared. He was the President of the National Apicultural Convention, held in 1889, in Lausanne, Switzerland, which we attended in company with our friend Mr. Ed. Bertrand, editor of the *Revue Internationale D'Apiculture*, published at Nyon, Suisse. In fact, he was the father of the organization, and served many years as its honored President. He was a valued correspondent of the *Review*, and an earnest advocate of modern methods and progressive ideas in apiculture, and his place cannot readily be filled. He was an educated clergyman, and for 46 years was a pastor in the Canton de Vaud.

### Space at the Columbian Fair.

—Dr. A. B. Mason writes thus about the amount that will be required :

On page 788, sixth line from the bottom of the first column, the types make me say 10,000 instead of 100,000, as I intended to write, if I did not. It looks "kinder" ridiculous to say that we may not need more than 10,000 square feet for the entire honey display, when I said that "I expect to ask for about 3,000 square feet of space for Ohio."

The Doctor's article was copied by a type writer, and these figures were changed and blotted, and as it said "from 10,000 to 150,000 feet," it passed the proof-reader's eyes without detection.

### Canadians Not Americans.—

On this matter, the Rev. W. F. Clarke writes thus :

In reference to the paragraph on page 771, of course there is a sense (the geographical one) in which Canadians are Americans. It is the same sense in which Mexicans and Patagonians are Americans. But the geographical is not the only sense in which the term American is used. In this respect it differs from the word European. There is no one nation on the Continent of Europe which claims to be the European nation, in the way the people of United States claim to be the American nation.

Strictly speaking, the United States is an American country; so is Canada; so is Mexico; so is Patagonia. When "the American people" are spoken of, Canadians are not included; when "the American government" is spoken of, Canada is not included; when "American money" is spoken of, it does not include the coin or bank bills of Canada.

The idea that Canadians are not Americans is not a "foolish notion," but a matter of fact. The people of the United States should never have assumed the name Americans, and probably would not, but for their ideas of "manifest destiny."

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,  
But the whole boundless Continent is ours."

No, it isn't, and probably never will be. At any rate, it will be time enough to set up the claim when it has a legal and actual basis.

Brother Clarke is again mistaken. We who live south of the great lakes do not claim to be "the American Nation!" We are only (as in one place he correctly says) "the people of the United States."

Canadians and Mexicans, Brazilians and Patagonians are just as much entitled to be called Americans as we are, and we have no wish to deprive them of the honor of such a glorious appellation.

When we go to other Continents, we are all proud to be called "Americans" first, and if further distinction is desired, then we are from Canada or Mexico, from Brazil or Patagonia, or from the United States of Columbia, or the United States of America!

We should not cavil about such hair-splitting and nonsense, but devote our energies to the interests of the pursuit, and its prosperity.

**Enraptured.**—This is the opinion of one who sent for a sample copy :

I am enraptured over your beautiful and artistic HOME JOURNAL, and inclose 50 cents for a year's subscription.—A. T. Cook, Hyde Park, N. Y.

We hope the reader will think and do the same as Mr. Cook, after examining the sample sent last week.

**The Discovery of Dr. Koch,** of Berlin, of a cure for consumption in its early stages is attracting world-wide attention. "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" will send a consumptive patient from New York, for treatment, and will print a full narrative of the method of treatment, and its results, in "Frank Leslie's," from week to week.

**Secrets for a Nickel-and-a-Dime.**—Mr. D. E. Weage, of East Gilead, Mich., writes as follows :

Our Post-master has received a large package of circulars like the enclosed, with an offer of a 65 cent book for distributing them. His name is F. Andrews, and he hails from Chicago. Please look him up.

The Circular is about a wonderful beehive and bee-book called "Secrets of Bee-Keeping." That very title gives him away. There are no "secrets" in bee-keeping now-a-days.

He promises a return of from \$25 to \$60 from an investment of from \$2 to \$4, in his hive and pamphlet. The pamphlet is a poor reprint of N. C. Mitchell's, which was published many years ago.

We ventilated the whole thing in last year's BEE JOURNAL, on pages 259 and 323. *Gleanings* and the *Bee-Hive* also ventilated the Andrews bubble nearly a year ago. He will only catch novices by his fabulous stories—but even they should be warned, when it is possible to do so, to keep their nickel-and-dime for some more profitable investment.

The *Bee-Hive*, heretofore published by E. H. Cook, of Andover, Conn., has been sold to W. T. Falconer Manufacturing Company, who will publish it monthly next year under the name of the "American Bee-Keeper," at 50 cents a year. We club it with our BEE JOURNAL at \$1.40 for both, as will be seen in our Clubbing List, on page 812.

**Supply Dealers** who are about to publish catalogues, should be sure to get the prices of books and periodicals correctly stated to prevent confusion. One just received—the first for next year—incorrectly quotes two—a bee-periodical and a bee-book. In the former there is a double mistake, as to frequency of issue and price. Last year some catalogues quoted bee-papers which had ceased to exist for several years. In these progressive days, such things ought not to be allowed.

**One of the Most Attractive** show windows in Boston, just now, is the apothecary's store at the corner of Washington and Winter streets. The proprietor has hit upon something that draws a crowd around his window all day; it is nothing more nor less than a hive of Italian bees, one side of which is of glass, exposing the interior to the full view of the crowd. The hive is elegantly-finished, and the honey is of the whitest, and the show is certainly attractive to look at; but, after all, it is the novelty of the thing that draws the idler as he passes; if bees were an everyday sight in the country, as they should be, there would be less curiosity in a street-crowd, in Boston, to stop and look at them.—Exchange.

## GLEAMS OF NEWS.

**Foul-Brood.**—We give our readers the full text of the new foul-brood law in Ontario, Canada. It is the one Mr. Allen Pringle referred to, in his essay at the Keokuk Convention, and published on page 762 of the BEE JOURNAL. It reads as follows:

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1.—(1) The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association shall at each annual meeting, or the directors of the said Association shall, if in the interval between two annual meetings the occasion should arise, appoint an inspector of apiaries, and a sub-inspector for the Province of Ontario, and the said inspector and sub-inspector shall be elected by the vote of the majority of the members of said Association, present at the annual meeting, or the vote of the majority of the directors as the case may be. Any annual meeting may delegate the annual appointment of an inspector and sub-inspector to the newly-elected board of directors.

(2) The said sub-inspector may, when so directed, as hereinafter provided, perform all the duties and exercise all the powers in this Act directed to be performed or exercised by the inspector, and the provisions of this Act relating to the inspector shall be deemed to apply to and include the said sub-inspector.

(3) The inspector or sub-inspector on entering upon any premises in the discharge of his duties shall, if so required, produce the certificate of the President of the said Association, that he has been appointed as such inspector, or sub-inspector, as the case may be.

2. The said inspector and sub-inspector shall hold office for one year from the date of the annual meeting, at which they were appointed, or if they shall have been appointed by the directors, then until the next annual meeting after such appointment, and shall be eligible for re-election; but the said inspector or sub-inspector may at any time, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be removed from office by the directors for neglect of duty or other sufficient cause, and in case of such removal, the directors shall without delay appoint a successor.

3. The said inspector shall, whenever so directed by the President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, visit without unnecessary delay, any locality in the Province of Ontario, and there examine any apiary or apiaries to which the said President may direct him, and ascertain whether or not the disease known as "foul-brood" exists in such apiary or apiaries, and whenever the said inspector shall be satisfied of the existence of foul-brood in its virulent or malignant type, it shall be the duty of the inspector to order all colonies so affected, together with the hives occupied by them, and the contents of such hives, and all tainted appurtenances that cannot be disinfected, to be immediately destroyed by fire under the personal direction and superintendence of the said inspector, and after inspecting infected hives or fixtures, or handling diseased bees, the inspector shall, before leaving the premises, or proceeding to any other apiary, thoroughly disinfect his own person and clothing, and shall see that any assistant or assistants with him have also thoroughly disinfected their persons and clothing; provided, that where the inspector, who

shall be the sole judge thereof, shall be satisfied that the disease exists, but only in milder types, and in its incipient stages, and is being, or may be treated successfully, and the inspector has reason to believe that it may be entirely cured, then the inspector may, in his discretion, omit to destroy, or order the destruction of the colonies and hives in which the disease exists.

4. The inspector shall have full power, in his discretion, to order any owner or possessor of bees dwelling in box-hives in apiaries where the disease exists (being mere boxes without frames), to transfer such bees to movable frame hives within a specified time, and in default of such transfer the inspector may destroy, or order the destruction of such box-hives and the bees dwelling therein.

5. Should the owner or possessor of diseased colonies of bees, or of any infected appliances for bee-keeping, knowingly sell or barter, or give away such diseased colonies, or infected appliances, he shall, on conviction before any justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

6. Should any person whose bees have been destroyed or treated for foul-brood, sell, or offer for sale any bees, hives, or appurtenances of any kind, after such destruction or treatment, and before being authorized by the inspector so to do, or should he expose in his bee-yard, or elsewhere, any infected comb-honey, or other infected thing, or conceal the fact that said disease exists among his bees, he shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of not less than \$20, and not more than \$50, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, and not less than one month.

7. Should any owner or possessor of bees refuse to allow the inspector or his assistant or assistants to freely examine said bees, or the premises in which they are kept, or should such owner or possessor refuse to destroy the infected bees and appurtenances, or permit them to be destroyed when so directed by the inspector, he may, on the complaint of the inspector, be summoned before a justice of the peace, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$50 or less than \$25 for the first offence, and not more than \$100, or less than \$50 for the second and any subsequent offences, and the said justice of the peace shall make an order directing the said owner or possessor forthwith to carry out the directions of the inspector.

8. Where an owner or possessor of bees shall disobey the directions of the said inspector or offer resistance to, or obstruct the said inspector, a justice of the peace may upon the complaint of the said inspector, cause a sufficient number of special constables to be sworn in, and such special constables shall under the directions of the inspector proceed to the premises of such owner or possessor and assist the inspector to seize all the diseased colonies and infected appurtenances, and burn them forthwith, and if necessary the said inspector or constables may arrest the said owner or possessor, and bring him before a justice of the peace to be dealt with according to the provisions of the preceding section of this Act.

9. Before proceeding against any person before a justice of the peace, the said inspector shall read over to such person the provisions of this Act, or shall cause a copy thereof to be delivered to such person.

10. Every bee-keeper or other person who shall be aware of the existence of foul-brood either in his own apiary or elsewhere shall immediately notify the President of

the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association of the existence of such disease, and in default of so doing, shall, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace be liable to a fine of \$5 and costs.

11. Upon receiving the notice in the preceding section mentioned, or in any way becoming aware of the existence of foul-brood in any locality, the said President shall immediately direct the said inspector to proceed to and inspect the infected premises; provided that when the person giving such notice is unknown to said President, or there is reason to believe that the information in said notice is untrustworthy, or that the person giving such notice is actuated by improper motives, then the said President may require the person giving such notice to deposit the sum of \$5 with the President as a guarantee of good faith, before the said notice shall be acted upon, and if it shall prove that said notice was properly given, then the said deposit shall be returned to the person giving such notice; but otherwise the said deposit shall be forfeited to the use of the said Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

12. The said Association shall include in its annual report to the Minister of Agriculture a statement of the inspector's work during the preceding year, which statement shall include the number of colonies destroyed by order of the inspector, and the localities where found, and the amount paid to him for his services and expenses for the preceding year.

13. The directors of the said Association may from time to time make such by-laws and regulations for the control and guidance of the inspector in carrying out the provisions of this Act, as they may deem necessary, and the said directors shall also by by-law fix the amount of the remuneration of the said inspector and sub-inspector, but all such by-laws and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

**Italian Bees** carry off the palm. The *Times*, of Fonda, Iowa, has the following from the Rev. R. E. Flickinger, as the result of one year's experience with Italian bees. He says:

In August, 1889, I purchased for \$1.00, the first pure Italian bee ever brought to Fonda. She was placed in a weak colony having only four or five combs. It was the lightest colony when placed into winter quarters, but in the Spring it was in better working condition than any of the other colonies, some of which were very strong in the Fall.

On April 7 one comb of brood was taken from this colony, that another hive might be provided with an Italian queen. During my absence in the East, on or about May 25, the colony was divided by Mr. Busby, and a new colony was formed. On July 15, three combs were again removed, and another colony was formed.

The receipts were \$24 from the sales of one colony of Italians, and comb and extracted honey. The expenditures were \$6, leaving a profit of \$18.

It should be added that when combs of brood were removed from the hive for rearing queens, or forming new colonies, their places were supplied by empty ones, of which no allowance has been made in this estimate.

The fact that the experiment was begun with the weakest colony, and the profits from it exceeded those of all the other colonies in the apiary, indicate in a very decided manner the advantage of keeping Italians instead of common bees.



## QUERIES REPLIES.

### Cotton for Filling Cushions for Winter Covering.

Written for the American Bee Journal

QUERY 741.—1. Would cotton be a suitable article for filling cushions for covering the brood frames in the winter time? 2. If not, what is the best article for the purpose? 3. About how thick should the cushions be made?—Iowa.

1. Yes. 3. About the size of a small pillow.—A. J. COOK.

1. Yes. 2. Chaff is cheaper. 3. Two inches, more or less.—DADANT & SON.

1. It will do very well. 3. About 2 inches.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. I have never tried cotton. 2. Chaff, dry sawdust, or dry hard maple leaves.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

I winter my bees in the cellar, and use no cushion—nothing but the board-cover over the frames.—C. C. MILLER.

1. Yes; cotton is excellent. 2. Wool is the best, but it is expensive. Wheat chaff is cheap and good for the purpose. 3. From 3 to 4 inches.—H. D. CUTTING.

I use cushions 4 inches thick, filled with fine, dry basswood sawdust, and like them better than anything I have ever tried.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. Yes; but why use such expensive material? I consider oat-chaff or any similar material just as good. 3. One inch is thick enough.—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. I would not use any cushions at all. If I did, I would make them from 4 to 6 inches thick, and fill them with chaff.—JAMES HEDDON.

1. Cotton is no doubt a very good article, but as there are other materials equally as good and much cheaper, I would give them the preference. 2. Chaff seems to have the preference. 3. Two or more inches.—P. L. VIALON.

1. I fear it would be too retentive of moisture, though I have never tried it. Either chaff leaves, or ground cork, are considered good. 2. Five or 6 inches.—R. L. TAYLOR.

I believe that it pays to winter bees in a cellar or cave, anywhere in Iowa. If that is done, you do not need the cushions. I have never used cushions, and cannot answer the questions.—EUGENE SECOR.

1. Cotton is a fairly good substitute, but not the best, in my judgment. 2. Dry forest leaves, chaff, cut straw or hay, or any substance that will not easily retain moisture. 3. Three or 4 inches.—J. E. POND.

1. No; it would gather dampness. Wool might answer the purpose, but it would be too expensive. 2. Chaff, wheat, oats or clover, whatever kind is to be had. 3. Three inches; so that they could be spread evenly over the frames. If stuffed hard and round would be worse than nothing.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

1. A cotton pad, no doubt, would answer the purpose, but it seems to me that it would be more costly than prudent economy would dictate. In this climate (Kentucky), the air is very damp during a greater part of the winter months, and I have found that nothing is cheaper and better than wheat chaff. 3. The cushions should be about 6 inches to give the best protection.—G. W. DEMAREE.

1. Cotton would answer the purpose. 2. Perhaps the very best material is cork-shavings. Dry sawdust does very well. I

would prefer it to cotton. Several thicknesses of old ingrain carpet is very good, and an old rag carpet answers a good purpose. 3. Not less than 2 inches, and as much more as practicable.—M. MAHIN.

1. I have never used cotton for the purpose. 2. I think chaff or dry planer-shavings would be better and less expensive. Forest leaves, if dry, are also reliable for a winter covering over the brood frames. 3. From 4 to 6 inches. I prefer, however, to put two thicknesses of coarse cotton-cloth on the frames, flat (no sticks beneath for passages), and then put on the absorbent, to be used loose where it can be done. Single-walled hives may require cushions, or rather sacks, filled with the above materials.—G. L. TINKER.

Ground-cork for winter-packing is not only cheap, but receives the highest commendation by those who have used it.—THE EDITOR.

### Michigan State Convention.

The Programme of the 24th annual convention of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association, which is to be held in rooms of the Normandie Hotel, Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 1 and 2, 1891:

FIRST DAY, 9:00 a.m.—Call to order. Appointment of Committees. Reception of new members and payment of dues.

"The best all-purpose queens, and the best manner of rearing them"—W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, Flint, Mich.

Discussion—"Are apicultural inventions in demand or in excess?"—Ernest R. Root, junior editor of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, Medina, O.

Discussion. Question-box.

1:30 p.m.—President's Address—Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich.

"Foul-Brood"—Hon. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich.

Discussion. "Is profitable bee-keeping a thing of the past?"—T. F. Bingham, Abironia, Mich.

Discussion. "Honey statistics and their advantages to the bee-keeper"—G. H. Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y.

7 p.m.—"In what do we profit by the importation of bees?"—D. A. Jones, editor of the *Canadian Bee Journal*, Beeton, Ontario, Canada.

Discussion.

Question-box and volunteer contributions.

SECOND DAY, 8:30 a.m.—"Benefits to be derived from Apicultural Associations"—R. F. Holterman, Brantford, Ontario.

Discussion.

Opening of the Question-box.

Volunteer contributions.

"Cellar vs. out-door wintering"—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O.

Discussion.

1:30 p.m.—Selecting the next place of meeting.

Election of officers.

Report of Committees.

Financial report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Miscellaneous business.

"Apicultural Journalism: its past and future"—Thomas G. Newman, editor of the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, Chicago, Ills.

Discussion.

"Benefits to be derived from honey exhibits"—R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada.

Followed by discussion, and a general good old-fashioned visit, until adjourned.

This programme can be varied to accommodate circumstances, and we shall be

glad to entertain any subjects that may come up under the head of Volunteer Contributions. Let none stay away because their favorite subject is left out, but let any one prepare a short, spicy essay, and come prepared to defend it, for bee-keepers as well as doctors disagree. There will be reduced rates on all the railroads, and the large hall; and reduced rates have been secured at the Normandie Hotel. This is a first-class house, centrally located, and will make grand headquarters for us, with the place of meeting under the same roof. Come and help make, and enjoy one of the best conventions ever held in the State.

GEO. E. HILTON,  
Assistant Secretary.

**Honey in a Church Roof.**—The Hartford, Conn., *Courant* of Nov. 22, 1890, thus describes the capture of 200 pounds of honey in the roof of a Congregational Church of that city:

Two hundred pounds of honey on the roof of a church was the discovery made yesterday afternoon in this city. There may be a hundred more pounds where this came from, and it is all of the very best kind, stored by Italian bees. Early yesterday morning C. L. Bullock, the steeple climber, and his assistant, A. H. Jones, ascended by ladders to the roof of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church. On the top of the front wall, running on both sides from the eaves to the ridge-pole, is a hollow wooden casing which protects the wall, and which is covered with tin. For four or five years the bees have been about the church, and it was known that their home was in this snug little apartment.

The first work of the hunters yesterday was to lay back the tin covering of the long section. Early in the afternoon the boards were removed at the lower part near the eaves, and there was exposed to view a solid mass of honey three feet long, over a foot thick, and several inches deep. When this had been scooped up, Mr. Bullock thought that he had cleaned out the whole bee settlement, and considered the haul a good one, more than worth the trouble of the work. Just to make the search perfect, however, another board was taken up further up towards the ridge-pole, and another bank of honey of the same size was found. The whole netted six big pailfuls of the precious sweet. It will net a nice little revenue for the church and Mr. Bullock, between whom the proceeds will be divided.

Mr. Bullock is not satisfied yet, and believes that there may be still another beestore somewhere in that hollow, wooden casing, and will explore still further.

The place will be sealed up tightly, after all the honey has been taken up, so that no more bees will disturb the worship of the Windsor Avenue congregation. Those that are left there will starve, with their winter supply of food gone.

The two climbers, yesterday, escaped without a sting. Their faces were covered with netting, and their hands with gloves, but, after they had "pacified" the bees by showing them that they "were not afraid of them," as they explained it, the men handled the dangerous little fellows with impunity, brushing them off the combs, as they would so much dust, and going up and down the ladder with several of them perched on their coats and hats. One crawled down Mr. Bullock's neck, "but I knew enough not to pinch it," he said, "and it did not offer to sting."

**Clubs of 5 New Subscriptions for \$4.00, to any addresses. Ten for \$7.50.**

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### RHODE ISLAND.

#### A Visit to the Apiary of the Agricultural School.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY C. B. JENKS.

"Little Rhody," although the smallest State in the Union, is trying to hold her own in bee-culture, as well as in other industries.

Her Agricultural School is, I believe, the only one which gives to its students a thorough practical knowledge of bee-culture; a thing, which, it is hoped, will be introduced into other Agricultural Schools, in time.

A friend of mine, who is also a bee-man, and myself, started early one morning in the latter part of July, to visit this apiary, which, with the school, is situated in Kingston, about two miles from the railroad station.

The first thing that met our gaze as we entered the apiary was, a swarm of bees, which had apparently just issued. We found Mr. Cushman, and notified him of the fact. The swarm was a large one, and hung very prettily from a limb, so it was photographed before being "hived."

The hives used in this apiary are the Rhode Island Simplicity, and are winter-proof, ground cork being used for packing. The entrance to the hive is through the bottom of the case, which also serves as a bottom to the brood-chamber. There are nine frames, the tops and ends being partly closed. The super is about half the depth of the brood-chamber, and contains half-depth wide frames, each frame holding four boxes; then, when it is desired to obtain honey for extracting, half-depth, wide frames can be used.

When the hive is closed for winter, small cleats are laid on top of the brood-chamber; over these is laid a piece of muslin, and on top of this a cushion, or bag, filled with ground cork, is placed. These hives present a good appearance, and bees winter in them with good success.

There was one hive placed on the scales, which showed the daily amount of honey gathered by the bees. A partial record of this hive, I believe, appeared in this Journal, of October 4.

In the honey-house was an observatory-hive, which is probably of much interest to some visitors. Mr. Cushman showed us his collection of hives, which is a fine one; showing the variety used by bee-keepers in various sections of the country, and is worthy

of the examination of all persons interested in bee-culture, who can see them. This collection was on exhibition at the State Fair.

The apiary as a whole, presented a very neat and clean appearance, and the fine display of honey and bees, at the Rhode Island State Fair, which it furnished, shows with what care and understanding it is managed.

Pautucket, R. I.

### SWARMS.

#### My Method of Making Artificial Increase.

Read at the S. W. Wisconsin, Convention,  
BY E. FRANCE.

From the fact, that we can rear a queen from eggs only, that would rear a worker, makes it possible to produce artificial swarms, or colonies, of bees. We can divide a good colony into two or more parts, and let the queenless part, or parts, rear a queen from the eggs, or very young worker brood. Then each part becomes a perfect colony of bees, either as a small nucleus, such as queen-breeders use—or, an ordinary colony, capable of honey production.

The large colony is the only one that I propose to deal with. As we are not rearing queens for sale, but want our bees to produce as much honey as possible, we try to keep *all* of our colonies as *strong* as we can, and do not permit swarming naturally. So, in the Spring we build up the weak colony first, by taking brood from the strong ones. When we have got them all strong, and our large hives are full of bees, and honey is coming in rapidly, then the bees would be likely to swarm. We do not want them to swarm, as there is no one there to hive the bees.

We make one new colony in place of making two or more parts of one colony. We make it from three to six old colonies, according to circumstances. From a good, strong colony, we take, usually, two combs and some bees, being sure to leave the queen with the old colony. We put into the old colony two empty combs, or two empty frames, with comb-foundation starters. We then put the two combs taken from the old colony into an empty hive. Then in the same way we take more combs from other old colonies, until we have enough combs and bees to fill our new hive. Have all the combs full of brood, with a little honey; we do not want this colony to build any combs until they have a matured queen.

For the first two or three days this colony will not do much more than take care of their brood; after that,

they are the best honey-gatherers in the apiary. When we visit this apiary again, in a week or ten days, we cut the queen-cells down to one. We clip the wings of all of our queens. We cannot manage out-apiaries in any other way. We make all of our new colonies by division. As we only visit the out-apiaries once in a week or ten days, there is no one there to look after the bees when we are away.

One great advantage in making increase by this method is, we never have any late swarms, with empty hives to fill, for we fill the hives to commence with; and for the last new ones we should take but one comb from each old colony. If the bees do not build the one comb, they will winter without it. But we do not take a comb out of a hive unless there is a fair prospect of their building another. Platteville, Wis.

### DRONES.

#### Do Swarms Occur before There are Drones.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY DR. WM. P. CARPENTER.

Under the head of "Queries," on page 740, I find the question asked by some novice, (perhaps like myself), "Do bees ever cast swarms before they have drones in the Spring?"

In answer to this, is the opinion of a number of prominent bee-culturists, whose long experience in the business, judging by their frequent contributions to bee literature, has given me great surprise. I notice that some reply in the negative, and others seem in doubt if such ever occurs.

Permit me to state what occurred among my own bees this season. I wintered 6 colonies; five were good strong ones, and one (a third cast, of last year), quite small; but all came out in good condition in the Spring. Being unable to see to, and handle them when swarming-time came, I was compelled to sit by and allow them to have their own way.

Two of the largest colonies made their accustomed preparations), as I interpreted their movements), to swarm, for a number of days. I sat where I could see them each day, but as I saw no drones, I did not expect them to leave; but, strange to say, they finally swarmed and left me. I had every chance to see that there was not a single drone, nor any drones left among those that remained. I saw no drones among my hives until very late in the season, and only a very few then, although every one was well provided with honey.



Now, the queerest part of the matter to me, was, that after the two swarms had been gone away some weeks, I discovered robbers at work; and, on having the hives lifted and examined, I found them in full possession of the hive, with every inch of comb stored with honey, but no queen, and only about a pint of bees.

What brought about this state of affairs? Did they rear no queen, or was she lost on her wedding trip? Or, not meeting the admirers she sought, returned home and died of single misery? These are the facts in the case, without guess work.

If any of the older heads can explain, I am open to conviction. The other four colonies cast no swarms this year, and are strong to-day.

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 10, 1890.

## BOX HIVES.

### My Method of Handling Black Bees in Box-Hives.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY A. N. DRAPER.

As my favorite way of handling a box-hive of black bees differs from any I have ever read of, I will describe it. Before the white clover begins to yield heavily, I drum all the bees out of the box-hive, and either hive them on comb-foundation, empty comb, or select five or six combs of brood from as many other colonies, and mix with the empty combs, and place them on the stand where the box-hive stood.

Then I take the box-hive to a stand occupied by a good, strong nucleus, with a young queen just beginning to lay, or, having filled the nucleus combs with eggs. The box-hive is to occupy the place of the nucleus. Put the queen at the entrance of the box-hive, and shake about a pint of bees off from one of the combs to run in with her. Place the nucleus on a new stand, and the next day let a just-hatched queen from the nursery run on to the combs of the nucleus from above. You will be surprised to see how quickly the box-hive will become filled with bees.

If it is increase that is wanted, this can be repeated several times in a season, especially if there is a plenty of empty comb, or full sheets of comb-foundation.

When the last of October, or first of November comes, and the bees stop breeding, and the brood is all hatched out, I drum the bees out of the box-hive, and drive them on frames of honey gathered by other colonies. Now the honey and wax from the box-hive can be disposed of, as may seem best,

As no one one pretends to buy box-hives, unless it is to increase his stock, I believe this is the most profitable way a box-hive can be managed.

Upper Alton, Ill.

## FOUL BROOD.

### The Cause and Cure of that Dire Disease.

From Bulletin 33, Bureau of Industries.

BY WM. M'EVROY.

Foul brood is a disease that is caused by the rotting of uncared-for brood. It usually originates in Spring, in weak colonies that have spring-dwindled so badly that they have not bees enough left to cover or care for all the brood; and if the Spring keeps raw and backward, the bees will crowd together to keep each other warm, leaving the uncared-for brood to die and rot in the cells. The brood covered by the bees, in time hatches, which so increases the force of the colony that a wider circle of comb is covered by the bees, taking in the space occupied by the decaying brood. Then the brood that is fed in these cells, where brood lately rotted down, will have to consume their food mixed with the remains of decayed brood; and that is the real and only cause of foul brood.

Some will say, that many a time they have put combs with decayed brood, in colonies, and never saw any bad results. Very true; but they do such things in the honey season, and put them in the strongest colonies, where the bees will clean them out at once. If we want our colonies to keep in a healthy state, we must keep all decayed brood out of them.

Foul brood will be almost a thing of the past when every bee-keeper knows the real cause of it, looks after his bees in the Spring, and sees that the brood is well cared-for in every hive; and those that are not really strong must be crowded up on a few combs by using division-boards. The young bee destroyed by foul brood first turns yellow; as it decays further, it becomes brown, rotten, ropy matter, and many of the capped cells will be sunken a little in the capping, with a small hole in each. The disease is spread by the bees robbing foul brood colonies, and they carry the disease just in proportion to the amount of diseased honey they carry to their own hives.

In the honey season, when the bees are gathering honey freely, remove the combs and shake the bees into their own hives in the evening, give them comb-foundation starters, and

let them build comb for four days. In the evening of the fourth day, remove the comb and give them foundation to work out, and the cure will be complete. Fill an empty, two-story hive with the combs of foul brood that have been removed from two or more diseased colonies; close them up for two days; after that open the entrance, and when most of the sound brood is hatched, remove those combs and give the bees starters of foundation in a single hive, and let them build combs for four days. Then, in the evening of the fourth day, take out those new combs and give them foundation to work out.

Let it be remembered, that all these operations should be performed in the honey season, and done in the evenings, so that the bees will become settled down before morning. Before extracting from the diseased combs, all the combs that were not sealed, must be cut out of the frames, or some of the decayed brood will be thrown out with the honey. Then, after cutting out the unsealed comb, uncap the sealed honey, extract it, and bring it to a boil. All the foul combs, and the new combs that were built in the four days, must be made into wax, and the dross from the wax extractor must be buried, because what runs out with the wax would not be heated enough to kill the spores; and if it were thrown out where the bees could get at it, it would start the disease again. When the diseased brood that was placed in the two-story hive is hatched and the bees are given full sheets of foundation, then they should at once be given a queen-cell, ready to hatch out, or a young queen. Then everything will be all right.

Woodburn, Ont.

## CARNIOLANS.

### A Further Reply to Criticisms on their Merits.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY C. J. ROBINSON.

When I lightly criticised Mr. Shuck's first article on Carniolan bees, I was not aware that he gave professional charts on phrenology; but in his later article he volunteers to publish one for me, according to "such rules as are laid down by expert phrenologists." Thanks. I know that personal reflections offered by Professor Shuck are complimentary.

Of course, "hit birds" flutter, and some creatures, when severely wounded, rise and attack; though the wound was inflicted for the same reason that the skillful surgeon wounds—to heal.

The gist of my criticism on Mr. Shuck was, in pointing to his inconsistent statements. He wrote—first line: "In May, 1889, I purchased a select, tested Carniolan queen." This was his first "experience with this race of bees." He did not mention the name of the bees, or the colony he put the queen into. The queen was put into the colony in May. Probably it was before the queen got to laying; and on the 2d day of July, following, (a period of one month plus a few days), he was in the possession of a queen, of a certain race. Then he announces that Carniolan bees had been tested by him, and he found them to be worthless, compared with Italians, and with blacks; and in consequence of his introducing a Carniolan queen into one of his colonies, less than two months before, he estimated that his "crop of honey would be 1,000 pounds short that year."!!! This is just what his record shows, on pages 488-89.

Because Mr. Shuck has such as he names Italian bees, (with different crosses), he fain would, and fancies that his pen has, sent the fame of the justly-extolled Carniolan bees to the shades, "where the woodbine twineth."

In returning Mr. Shuck's personal compliment, I ask this: "Judging him by such rules as are laid down" by sensible mortals—can it be said of him that "he is overbalanced in the direction" of intelligence?

Richford, N. Y.

[This controversy having assumed a personal one, is concluded with the above. To be pleasant and profitable, discussions should be on the merits of the questions involved—minus all personalities. We have omitted considerable that was written by both controversialists, simply because of its personalities. Such are always unpleasant, and of no interest to the ordinary reader.—Ed.]

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### A Year's Work in the Apiary, and its Results.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY H. P. JONES.

The flood of 1889 carried away my promising little apiary of 16 colonies, which had survived the winter. They were all in first-class condition, but shared the same fate as 20 new hives, together with smokers and other necessary utensils. Everything was swept

away, and the ground on which they stood.

This was discouraging, but did not discourage entirely. I had sold a neighbor a colony of Italians, with an old queen (reared by Prof. A. J. Cook). This colony proved very prolific. It was a swarm from July, 1888; was wintered well, and swarmed three times in May, once in June, once in July, and cast its last swarm on Aug. 5.

I bought a half interest in this small beginning, and gave my personal attention to their care. The first colony gave two fine swarms, and a crop of 70 pounds of comb-honey. Our crop of honey that year (1889), was fair; this year it is not as good. The Spring opened early, and found all colonies strong in both bees and honey, but the opening of the fruit-blossoms brought cold rains, and it continued cold and wet until all the blossoms had disappeared. During this time all was consumption and no production; so by the time white clover began to bloom, the winter stores were about exhausted, and few bees were left in the colonies. Many of the old bees had passed away, the rearing of young bees had ceased, and all the colonies had destroyed their drones.

Prospects looked anything but favorable. While the white clover looked like a little snow-shower on the grass, it contained scarcely any nectar, and the bees seemed to pay no attention to its white, inviting bloom. Next came the basswood; the bees worked on it for two days, and then abandoned it. Thus, but little was stored from basswood. But during the short interval which they worked on it, they started brood-rearing, and by the middle of July a number of colonies were well supplied with bees, but no honey.

Next came what is commonly called milk-weed. All hands were at work, and the sections were re-sorted, most of them filling their supers, but still neglecting their brood-chambers. I say this, because my personal examination revealed the fact. Some of them had their single supers, holding 24 one-pound sections, well filled, and not more than 2 or 3 pounds of honey below. The honey stored was the most nauseous stuff ever gathered by bees. It seemed now as if we must feed our bees or suffer the loss of them.

August 26, the work began on the Fall flowers. Brood-rearing, filling brood-chambers, and work in the sections, all went on at the same time; and had they been in as good condition as the previous year, some would have stored 100 pounds of surplus. But all filled their brood-chambers, and also filled some surplus boxes. This is an excellent, amber-colored, heavy honey.

All of my swarms were late, none issuing until June 10, another July 4, and a few in August. One, of Aug. 13, has 10 frames well filled, but I gave them no opportunity to store any above.

I captured a large swarm of blacks that came from the woods, and gave them an Italian queen; they have their frames well filled. I have, in all, 16 colonies packed for winter. In this section I prefer out-door wintering. My mode of wintering is, after removing the supers, not too early, say the last of October, put a box 6 or 7 inches high on top of the cloth, fill with forest leaves, cover, and say good-bye for the winter. Bees thus stored, having a good supply of honey, and of young bees, will not fail to give good results the following season.

I bought 3 colonies of Carniolans from the Pratt bee-farm, last Spring, and placed one in my own yard, so as to watch closely, and learn their advantages over Italians. I cannot give a report yet, as the one I have was nearly destroyed on the transit, not more than one pint of bees being left; the queen, nevertheless, was in good condition.

They have built up rapidly, and now are a strong colony with 8 frames well filled. One thing I can say, and the entire family can vouch for the truthfulness of the statement (having had quite convincing evidence), and that is, they are *not* stingless.

In conclusion, I will say that the BEE JOURNAL is a great source of comfort, as well as of information. No bee-keeper can afford to be without it. Renovo, Pa., Nov. 19, 1890.

## FOUL BROOD.

### Some Details of my Experiments in Its Cure.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY A. KOEPPEN.

On page 763, (Nov. 15), Mr. Allen Pringle, of Selby, Ont., gives his experience in curing foul brood. My experience has been just the reverse, and so I report the result.

I have been troubled by foul brood for over four years, and have tried all the cures I have heard of. This Spring, in May, I had 37 colonies, and they were all well and in good condition. During the white-clover season, in June, I looked them over and found 7 diseased. I gave them the cure that Mr. Pringle named, but all except one of the sick ones left their hives, and were gone before I knew it.

During the basswood season, in July, I again found 12 or 14 diseased.



To urge them to stay, I put in some foundation; but almost all of them left their hives without any noise that was noticeable, so we could not tell they were swarming out. Mr. Pringle says, give them foundation four days afterwards. Now, I do not see how I could, as I did not know where they were. What he says about curing foul brood in the Fall, seems to me a hard thing, not having enough sealed comb to make the experiment.

Three years ago, late in the Fall, 3 colonies were entirely rotten. I cleaned them out, and gave them empty comb and medicated sugar-syrup. These, the next year, were my best colonies, and they never had the disease again. Some that I cured in July, caught the disease again this Fall. I have fed my bees \$8 worth of sugar, but at the same time they seemed in a starving condition. My bees have had to be put together so much, that they have been reduced to only 3 colonies.

I am an old bee-keeper; have been in the business since I was a child. I have been among them, and have kept them, myself, for over 30 years, and do not know what to think of this condition of things. I have always read the leading bee-papers from Germany and this country. I have never heard of such a case before.

Flint, Mich.

## JAPAN CLOVER.

### Some Facts About this Honey-Plant.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY DAYTON E. BARKER.

The following article I have taken from the *American Farmer*, treating on Japan clover. It may be of interest to some of the readers of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, should you think it worthy of publication: "I am prompted to send this article by the fact that this same clover is beginning to take a strong hold in Southern Missouri. Wherever it makes its appearance, it spreads very rapidly, and completely covers the ground in a short time. It seems to thrive on any kind of soil; on the highest as well as on the lowest ground, and on the stoniest as well as on the stoneless land. Japan clover is a member of the clover family (*Lespedeza striata*), introduced into the Southern States, and has had much said both for and against it. It is a native of Japan, and is considered of more and more value year by year, as its merits become better known.

"I will here give a description copied from the *American Encyclopedia of*

Agriculture,' which says: 'It is a low, perennial plant, not rising much above the ground, but spreading widely on the surface. It belongs to the Leguminans family of plants, which includes the common clover, bean, pea, etc. The leaves are very small, trifoliate, and very numerous. The flowers are exceedingly small, and are produced in the axils between the leaf and stem, and the fruit is a small, flatish pod.'

"Mr. Killebrew says concerning it: 'About the year 1849, it was noticed in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., the seeds having been brought from China or Japan in tea-boxes. A short time afterwards, it was discovered at a distance of forty miles from Charleston, but growing with great luxuriance on the poorest soils, and retaining vitality in its severest drouths. It is said to be a fine plant for grazing, and being a perennial, needs no re-sowing, and but little attention. On soils unfit for anything else, it furnishes good pasturage, and supplies a heavy green crop for turning under and improving the land."

Mr. Green, of Tennessee, says: "This clover made its appearance in our locality in 1870, and it is fast covering the whole country; it supplies much grazing from the first of August until frost."

If any bee-keeper has had any experience with the Japan clover, as well as with the white clover, I would like to learn what is the difference between the two clovers, and which one is the best honey-producing plant.

St. Joseph, Mo.

## PAINTING HIVES.

### How and When to Paint—Feeding Bees, etc.

Written for the Prairie Farmer,  
BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

The fine Indian-summer weather with which we have been favored of late, and of which we would fain have a further supply cut from the same web, makes the present a good time for painting hives. If it is a little cool, the bees will not disturb the workman, and there are no insects flying to get fast in the new paint. A leaky roof is an abomination to a colony.

For the lower hive we use white lead and linseed oil; for the upper story, Venetian red and oil, with a little white lead added, to give it body. If we wish to vary the color of the hives in the apiary, we use a little burnt umber, more or less. This, in combination with Venetian red and

white lead, gives almost any of the neutral tints.

In a late visit to the Dadants, I saw a large collection of blocks painted in very bright colors of green, red, yellow, purple and white. In answer to my inquiries as to what they were for, I was told that hives were formerly painted in different colors, so that queens could distinguish their own hives on their return from bridal tours; but, instead of this, these blocks were now used. They are about two inches square, and six inches in length, with one end cut off diagonally. These blocks are also used to regulate the size of the fly-entrance, either decreasing or increasing it at discretion.

### FEEDING BEES.

A poor honey season is a good one to judge of the merits or demerits of bees. When the honey-flow is very abundant, the natives appear to keep up in the race, but during a poor season they are distanced. I have taken off surplus in the Fall from native bees, and found their cupboard bare. Italians in the same condition would have uncapped every cell, carried every drop into the brood-chamber, and been "as snug as a bug in a rug" for cold weather.

There was very little swarming in this locality in the past season, consequently but few colonies need feeding—only six in an apiary of one hundred colonies, and these were principally nuclei, which had been formed for the purpose of rearing queens. The wind were tempered to the shorn lamb, for the days were warm the first of the month of November, the thermometer indicating 60° in the shade I improved these warm days in feeding these small colonies.

### CELLARS FOR BEES.

Those contemplating putting bees into the cellar to pass the winter, should give these repositories a first-class overhauling—no make-believe, or promising to do better next time will answer. If the repository is under the dwelling, it should be done away with, for the health of the occupants. Sweep it over-head, sides and floor, and give it a coat of whitewash, for lime is a great deodorizer. I never had any comfort with my cellar until I had a sub-earth ventilator, made of 6-inch tile, bringing fresh air from out-of-doors into the bottom of the cellar. A window hung on hinges is just above the ground, and can be opened as circumstances demand. It is open now, and has been for months, the air continually changing. The tile coming above ground is covered with perforated tin to keep out rats, mice, toads

and snakes; and the window is covered with wire-gauze.

#### WINTERING OUT OF DOORS.

The apiarist in charge of the bees of the Messrs. Dadant & Son, showed us how he prepared bees to remain upon their summer stands. Straw mats, that were made by weaving straw with strong twine, were used to cover the combs—these woven mats are also used, in like manner, by the Muths, of Cincinnati, O. Above the mats, dry leaves are used for packing, and a light fence, made of little boards, and fastened together with twine, is driven into the ground, around three sides of the lower hive, and the space filled with dry leaves. I have used dry leaves for packing, and the bees wintered well.

Peoria, Ills.

### NECTAR.

#### Some Observations About the Flow of Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY JOSHUA BULL.

In Prof. A. J. Cook's essay read at the Convention at Keokuk, on "The Requisites Necessary to Secure a Honey Crop," as appears in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL on pages 776 and 777, he puts forth the theory that the cause of the partial failure of the honey crop, this year, was due to a want of vitality in the clover roots, in consequence of unfavorable conditions for this preparatory year last year.

Now, whilst there may be some philosophy in the Professor's theory, yet I do not think that it covers the whole ground, and may not be even the primary cause of failure; at least not in this locality during the past season, for clover had a luxuriant growth, and an abundant bloom, with us, last summer; and sometimes it yielded nectar freely; at other times, it did not.

I do not wish to take issue, or in any way stand in opposition to our highly-esteemed friend, Prof. A. J. Cook; but inasmuch as he has invited an expression of opinion upon this subject, "in the hope that we may reach a solution," I will venture to offer for consideration some facts gathered from my own experience.

On June 18, 1889, I hived a swarm of bees, and set them on scales; clover was then just getting well into bloom. On the next day the thermometer went up to 92°; on the 19th, they stored 10 pounds of honey; on the 20th, it rained all day, and bees did nothing, but no lightning and thunder accompanied

the rain. (Please make a note of this, for I think this has an important bearing upon the subject under consideration.)

On the 21st, the rain being over, the thermometer stood at 72°, and the bees stored 9 pounds of honey. On the 22d, the thermometer stood at 86°, and they gained 8 pounds. On the 23d, the thermometer stood at 82°, and 9 pounds was gathered. On the 24th, the thermometer stood at 96° and 9 pounds was added. Thus in five days (counting out the rainy day) they had stored 45 pounds of honey, the scales being balanced anew every morning, on account of shrinkage by evaporation during the night.

But now there comes a change in the atmosphere. On the morning of the 25th, a dense fog settled down upon us; this, however, soon cleared away when the sun was well up in the sky, and then the day became bright and clear; but the bees were slow in going to the fields. The atmosphere was sultry. At 2 o'clock the thermometer rose to 102° in the coolest shade, on the north side of the honey-house. At night, we found that the bees on the scales had scored only 3 pounds of honey on that day. During the night, between the 25th and 26th, we had a shower, accompanied with sharp, piercing flashes of lightning and heavy thunder, which shook the very earth. The next day, the 26th, was clear and calm, but not an ounce of honey did the bees gather. From this time onward, for the next three weeks, this colony on the scales made an average gain of only one pound per day, or just 20 pounds in twenty days. Meanwhile we had, occasionally, heavy thunder.

In view of the foregoing facts, and many other observations of a similar nature which have come within my cognizance in years past, I am of the opinion that the flow of nectar in flowers is almost entirely dependent upon certain atmospheric conditions. When the conditions are right, nectar will flow freely, even though the bloom may be meager; when they are wanting, nectar will not flow, to any considerable extent, no matter how abundant the flowers may bloom, or whatever other conditions may exist. Other things being equal, I think that the bees will store honey faster, and of better quality, when the weather is quite dry, even too dry for a thrifty growth of vegetation. At such time the nectar is thicker, and does not shrink so much by evaporation, as when, by frequent showers, it becomes diluted with rain-water, which also injures the flavor and color.

Just what the necessary conditions are to insure a good honey crop, I

will not attempt to explain, for "I don't know," but I am of the impression that electricity has very much to do with it. If there be just sufficient quantity of that element present in the atmosphere to produce the needful quantity of rain, without much thunder, we get more honey than when we have frequent heavy thunder-storms.

I have noticed that bees will sometimes store honey quite freely when it rains almost every day, if there is not much thunder. On the other hand, they will gather it more rapidly when the weather is quite dry. I have noticed many times, that a violent thunder-storm would (if I may be allowed to use the expression) seem to frighten the nectar out of the flowers; and it generally takes several days, or a week, for them to recover their normal condition. The logical conclusion of my observations would stand thus: When we have frequent storms, with heavy discharges of electricity, in the form of lightning and thunder, the honey-flow is apt to be light; but when there is less thunder and lightning, there is more honey in the flowers. Or, in other words:

When pealing thunders shake the ground,  
And rend the air with fearful sound;  
Much nectar will not then be found

Within the timid flowers.  
But if the gentle rain descends  
Without the lightning-flash, which rends  
The drops of nectar from their kens,  
The honey crop is ours.

That is the way it seems to work in this locality, and I would like to know if any one has observed similar results in other places. Who will be the next to rise and explain?

Seymour, Wis.

**Those Who Have** any honey to dispose of should use the Honey Almanac as a salesman. We have a few left for this year, and offer them at 1/2 price. See page 813 of this paper.

#### Convention Notices.

The 6th semi-annual meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Montrose, Pa., on Thursday, May 7, 1891.  
H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

The Carolina Bee-Keepers' Association, will hold the last session of 1890 in the Town Hall, Pineville, N. C., Dec. 18, 19. A good programme. All who feel an interest in modern bee-culture are cordially invited. Bring or send a full report of the season. Entertainment free.  
(Other papers please copy.)  
N. P. LYLES, Sec., Derita, N. C.

The Annual Meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in the Supervisor's Room of the Court House, at Rockford, Ill., on Dec. 16-17, 1890. The President has a good Programme in course of preparation.  
D. A. FULLER, Sec.

The annual meeting of the Huron, Tuscola, and Sanilac Counties Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held at the Court House at Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1890. All are cordially invited to attend.  
JOHN G. KUNDINGER, Sec.



## CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

## Time and place of meeting.

- Dec. 10.—Huron, Tuscola and Sanilac Counties, at Bad Axe, Mich.  
 Dec. 16, 17.—Northern Illinois, at Rockford, Ills.  
 D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.  
 Dec. 18, 19.—Carolina, at Pineville, N. C.  
 N. P. Lyles, Sec., Derita, N. C.  
 Jan. 1, 2.—Michigan State, at Detroit, Mich.  
 H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.  
 May 7.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa.  
 H. M. Seeley, Sec., Hartford, Pa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

## North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRESIDENT—P. H. Elwood, Starkville, N. Y.  
 SECRETARY—C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ills.

## National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.  
 SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

SELECTIONS FROM  
OUR LETTER BOX

## Ventilation in Winter.

When packing the Langstroth portico-hive in an outer box, or chaff hive, what is the proper size of opening through each, in front, to give suitable ventilation for winter? I pack the hives all around, on top and beneath, except in the portico.  
 Linneus, Mo. C. F. COLLINS.

[As you do not pack chaff in the portico, the ordinary entrance will give sufficient ventilation for the bees in winter. Then the bees, if wintering well, are almost dormant, and require but little air.—ED.]

## Union Bee-Keepers' Convention.

I wish to correct a few mistakes made by the Secretary of the Union Bee-Keepers' Convention, in his report, in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, of Nov. 1, 1890, on page 780.

L. N. Black asked: "How old must a queen be when she mates with a drone, in order to become prolific?" Mr. Wallace answered: "From three to seven days. Then she should lay in three or four days from the time of mating. In other words, a good queen usually lays on the eleventh or twelfth day after she is hatched, if the weather is favorable." This is what I said.

Mr. Lefler asked, "How do you rear the most prolific queens?" Mr. Wallace replied: "I now rear them in the strongest and best colony, by taking the queen out and letting them make queen-cells. When the cells are ten days old, I put a small wire cap over as many cells as I desire to save; this is to keep them from being destroyed after the first one is hatched out. I do not think of keeping the old queen in the hive at the time of rearing, or making cells."

There were some other small mistakes, but they were not worth noticing. The two mentioned make quite a difference in the meaning.  
 THOMAS S. WALLACE.  
 Clayton, Ills., Nov. 17, 1890.

## Liquefying Honey.

Will granulated honey, if heated up to the liquid point, and sealed air-tight, while hot, granulate again; or will it stay liquid? Please answer this in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.  
 MAX STEPHENS.

[If it is heated to 200 degrees Fahr., and then sealed up air-tight, while hot, it will not granulate again while thus sealed up.—ED.]

## A Poor Season.

Bees in this section have had a poor season, and a good many who have neglected to feed the bees will have empty hives next spring. I have an apiary of 40 colonies to go into winter quarters with, and I have fed more this season than ever before since I can remember. I started in the spring of 1890 with 30 colonies, all in good condition except two. One lost its queen, and the other was weak. I united them and made a good colony. They increased to 45 colonies, and were doubled up to 40. I usually take 50 or 60 pounds of surplus comb-honey to the colony. I shall not this year have more than 15 pounds to the colony, spring count. I sell my honey in my own and adjoining towns. I get 18 cents for one-pound sections. The season opened up unfavorably. It was cold and wet up to the last of May. We had a short flow of white clover honey, then it came on dry, and the bees just gathered enough to supply their daily wants, then from the middle of August to this date, it has been very wet, and swarms that issued late have starved, when not fed. I have fed all of my new colonies, and part of the old ones. I keep hybrids and pure Italians. Most all in my locality keep black bees.

FRANK A. HOUGHTON.  
 Harvard, Mass., Nov. 19, 1890.

## Drones.

Please answer this query: Do drones ever gather honey and pollen?  
 Decatur, Ills. R. T. DAVIS.

[No. Nature never intended them to do such work, and therefore did not supply them with the means of doing it. You should get a good Manual and study it.—ED.]

## No Surplus Honey.

Score another against Mr. Clarke, who said our brethren across the northern border were not Americans. If they are not, who are they? That is the question. I began the season with 2 colonies, and ended with 7, having lost 2, and got no surplus; but I am not discouraged, as I have not heard of any one who is overloaded with honey, in this section.  
 M. E. WILSON.  
 Black River Falls, Wis., Nov. 20, 1890.

## Insuring Bees.

Please inform me, through the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, the name of any Fire Insurance Company that will insure bees, while in the cellar. Also their rates and what value per colony they will insure them for.  
 E. L. PLUMB.  
 Windsor, Conn., Nov. 18, 1890.

[We do not know of any Company that will insure them. Since their experience, some 16 years ago with Mrs. Tupper, all that we know of refuse to take such risks.—ED.]

## Commoners.

If I wrote "consumers" in the 11th line of my letter, on page 780, I never meant it, but *commoners*. "Are drones commoners? was what I meant to write, if it was not so written. Would be sorry to be so ill-informed as not to know that drones are *consumers*. If we have bee *pigs*, the drones would surely fill the bill.

T. F. KINSEL.

[The writing was quite indistinct, and looked like *consumers*; so the printer "set it up," and it slipped through. We cheerfully make the correction.—ED.]

## Thirty Pounds to the Colony.

I have but a small apiary, 18 colonies, but they are all going into winter quarters in good condition. I have Italianized all of them. This Fall they yielded about 30 pounds of surplus honey, per colony, in one-pound sections. I never disturb, or take honey from the lower story.

JOSEPH G. BANNING.  
 Brookfield, Mo., Nov. 29, 1890.

## Poor Season for Honey.

This has been the poorest season for bees in several years. I have Italian bees, but I formerly had the blacks.

A. M. MASON.  
 Homer, Ga., Nov. 17, 1890.

## Bee-Periodicals.

On page 729 the Rev. W. F. Clarke criticizes the *Canadian Bee Journal* and one of its editors respecting the payment of contributors to bee-periodicals. Permit me to say that I, and not Mr. Jones, am the author of the paragraph which he takes as his text, and that I had in my mind's eye none other than him when I penned it, and the shoe pinched so hard that it made the wearer squeal. I left lots of room for "such men as Prof. Cook, Heddon, Doolittle, Cornell, McKnight, Holtermann, Dr. Miller, and others." One of the above, Mr. McKnight, never accepts pay for any article he writes, and there is more solid, practical sense in one of his articles than in a dozen of Mr. Clarke's wordy discourses.

He says: "It is foreign to the true literary instinct to write merely for pay." Perhaps so, but Mr. Clarke's instinct is "money first and money always," his own statements to the contrary notwithstanding. True, he does sometimes write without pay, but he always has an object, and not always a worthy one, in view, when he does so. I suspect that the present article is one of these, and his object, in this case, was to get a rap at the *Canadian Bee Journal* and its publishers, because they pursue the even tenor of their way without reference to him, and without his assistance. He is possessed with the idea that he, and he only, can run a bee-periodical. As an instance of this, about a year ago he made the statement that he wished that he "had continued the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL." I replied, "Then there would not have been any AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL now."

Why does he bear a grudge against the *Canadian Bee Journal*? When it was started, his advice was not asked, and this he cannot forget. In fact, many of our friends whom we did advise with, told us to leave him severely alone, if we would make a success of the venture. When the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL reduced its price to one dollar per annum, he said, "It cut off all its paid contributors," and he was one of the number. This he told me him

self. He should have said that only the "least valuable" contributors were cut off, because a glance at that JOURNAL during the succeeding years, shows that the good ones were all retained. At any rate, Mr. Clarke blamed this misfortune to us, and he has repeatedly stated that we were responsible for the cutting off of his "daily bread" to the extent of \$100 to \$120 per annum.

He says, speaking of the *Canadian Bee Journal*, "We have only half a bee-periodical when we might have had a whole one, as good as the best," and reading between the lines, we hear him adding: "if you had only taken my advice, and engaged me as its editor, as I wanted you to do, when I went to Beeton, and tried to get you to discharge your local editor and engage me as editor of both papers." Because we would not do it, see the result! We are "sat down upon," but I think we shall rise without serious injury.

His reference to Mr. Jones I will leave without comment, further than to say that it is a pity that Mr. Jones cannot put into words what he knows, as easily as Mr. Clarke can put into words what he does not know. If it raises Mr. Clarke in the estimation of bee-keepers generally, he is welcome to it. He needs it. I regret that I have taken up as much of your space, but I felt that American bee-keepers would like to have a peep "behind the scenes."

Beeton, Ont., Nov. 17, 1890.

F. H. MACPHERSON.

[These personal matters are very distasteful to us and our readers—both sides having each had "one shot," let it suffice. —Ed.]

### Good Honey Crop.

The honey season with us has been very good. Our apiary has averaged about 100 pounds to the colony. We had a splendid fall flow of nectar from golden rods and asters, which grow in profusion here in Shelby county. Mrs. BELLE DEMAREE. Zilpah, Ky., Nov. 24, 1890.

### Bee-Keeping a Pleasure.

With 9 colonies in good condition, I started last spring. We had good weather, but the bees did not gather much honey; and very little from white and Alsike clovers. (Of the latter I had two acres.) By Aug. 1, I got 80 pounds of comb-honey, and very little extracted-honey, and one heavy swarm. Bee-keeping is a pleasure for me, even if I do not make much by it. I keep my bees in a bee-house or shed, both in summer and winter. The space between the hives and on top, I fill with chaff. I have learned a good deal from the BEE JOURNAL in a year, and all it has cost me is one dollar. CHARLES DUCLOS. Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 26, 1890.

### A Crop of 20,000 Pounds.

The little advertisement I placed in the BEE JOURNAL a short time ago, offering my season's crop of honey for sale, has sold it all, and my crop, for this year of about 20,000 pounds, is also gone. I hope that my customers will see this, and not put themselves and me to trouble and expense by ordering any more from me this year. Perhaps I can do my brother bee-keepers some good by telling them how I came to sell my crop so quickly. First, I have learned how, and do, take the pains to produce and care for, after taking out, my extracted-honey in such manner that it is ripe, and fully equal to any comb-honey in flavor and consistency. It costs a little

more to produce it this way, but not so very much more either, when one knows just how to do it. Another point is that, notwithstanding the short crop and scarcity this season, I have KEPT THE PRICES DOWN. This has given me a broader sale; consequently, a better chance to introduce my goods. Here let me say to all supply dealers, no matter what line of goods, I believe that the cheapest method of advertising and building up a trade, is to furnish such goods as will give the best satisfaction clear to the end. JAMES HEDDON. Dowagiac, Mich., Nov. 14, 1890.

### Indiana State Fair.

In the list of premiums awarded at the Indiana State Fair, I made two mistakes on page 708. I noted Mr. Kirkpatrick as 1st on apiarian supplies, but he should have had the 2d, and Mr. Zimmerman the 1st.

I mentioned Mr. Kirkpatrick having the 1st on wholesale packages and crates, and Mr. Zimmerman the 2d; but Mr. Zimmerman should have had both 1st and 2d premiums instead of one 2d.

As I sent the report and made the mistakes, I desire you to correct them. JULIUS MOESCH.

### No Swarms.

Last Fall I had 38 colonies of bees; all wintered well, but the Spring was so cold and wet that they did not breed up very much; in fact, all the forepart of June it was so wet that the bees could not work half of the time. I got no swarms, and only 100 pounds of comb-honey, this season. My bees are in good condition for winter, but those of my neighbors are in a starving condition. They all use box-hives. I have the only frame hive in this town, and I use Langstroth hives. J. C. SERVEN. Wolcott, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1890.

### CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the *American Bee Journal* for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the *American Bee Journal* must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

	Price of both.	Club
The American Bee Journal.....	\$1 00	....
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....	2 00	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1 50	1 40
Bee-Keepers' Review.....	1 50	1 40
The Apiculturist.....	1 75	1 65
Bee-Keepers' Advance.....	1 50	1 40
Canadian Bee Journal.....	2 00	1 80
American Bee-Keeper.....	1 50	1 40
The 8 above-named papers.....	5 75	5 00
and Langstroth Revised (Dadant).....	3 00	2 75
Cook's Manual (1887 edition).....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping.....	2 50	2 25
Doolittle on Queen-Rearing.....	2 00	1 75
Bees and Honey (Newman).....	2 00	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal.....	1 60	1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth).....	3 00	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2 25	2 10
Farmer's Account Book.....	4 00	2 20
Western World Guide.....	1 50	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success,".....	1 50	1 40
A Year Among the Bees.....	1 50	1 35
Convention Hand-Book.....	1 50	1 30
Weekly Inter-Ocean.....	2 00	1 75
Toronto Globe (weekly).....	2 00	1 70
History of National Society.....	1 50	1 25
American Poultry Journal.....	2 25	1 50
The Lever (Temperance).....	2 00	1 75
Orange Judd Farmer.....	2 00	1 65
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	2 00	1 65
Prairie Farmer.....	2 00	1 65

Do not send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

### HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—There is not the volume of trade usual at this season, yet prices are without material change since last quotations. Best lots of white honey in 1-pound sections, brings 17@18c; brown and dark, slow, at uncertain prices. Extracted, 7@8c per pound. Our stock is light, as to quantity, but is kept well up to demand by daily receipts. Beeswax, 27@28c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

DENVER, COLO., Nov. 28.—First grade 1-lb. sections, 16@18c. Supply exceeds the demand at present. Beeswax, 25@28c.

J. M. CLARK COM. CO., 1517 Blake St.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—Comb honey in good demand at 15@17c per lb. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—We quote: Fancy 1-lb., white, 16@18c.; 2-lbs., white, 14@15c. Off grades, 1-lb., 14@15c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c. Buckwheat, 1-lb., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c.—Extracted, white clover and basswood, 8@8½c; buckwheat, 7c.; California, 6½@7 cents per lb. Southern, 70c per gallon.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN, 28-30 West Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.—We quote 1-lb. white comb, 16@18c; 1-lb. dark comb, 12@14c; extracted, 5@7c. California 1-lb. white comb, 18@17c; 1-lb. extra C & C, 16c; 2-lb. extra C & C, 14c; 2-lb. white, 15c; extracted, 6½@7c.

CLEMONS, MASON & CO., Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—There is a good demand for all kinds of honey. Arrivals are fair of all but comb honey and Southern extracted. Small lots only of each are arriving, and are sold immediately. California honey seems to be as highly appreciated in our market as the best clover honey. We quote choice comb honey nominal at 16@18c per lb. Extracted honey at 5½@8c per lb. Beeswax is in good demand at 24@26c., for good to choice yellow. C. F. MUTH & SON, Corner Freeman & Central Aves.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—New honey arriving very slowly, demand active, and all receipts are taken promptly. We quote: White clover 1-lb., 16@18c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c.; dark 1-lb., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 9@10c. Extracted meets with quick sale, values ranging from 8¼@7¼ cts., depending upon quality and style of package. Beeswax, 28@30c.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—We quote fancy white 1-pound combs, 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c. No 2-lb. combs in the market. Extracted, 7@9c. No beeswax on hand.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Market is in good condition for honey; demand is steady and good values maintained, while the supply is fair to meet the current demands. We quote: Choice white 1-lb., 17@18c.; good white 1-lb., 16@17c. Dark and old 1-lb., 10@12c. Extracted, white in barrels, 8¼@9c.; in kegs or tin, 9@9½c.; dark, in barrels or kegs, 6@7c.—Beeswax, 26@30c.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water st.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—We are selling white honey at 17@19c; mixed, 15@16c; buckwheat, 12@14c. The difference in these prices is for different size combs, glassed and unglassed. Extracted, light, 8¼@10c; amber, 7@8c; dark, 6@7c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326-328 Broadway.

**Free Trial Trip** subscriptions are coming in quite rapidly. We thank our friends for this new illustration of their personal interest in the BEE JOURNAL. We want thousands to read it for a few weeks who did not know of its existence. Do not be afraid of sending too many names. Let us have the name and address of every person who keeps bees in America.





ALFRED H. NEWMAN,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Business Notices.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly, should notify us at once.

Send us one new subscription, with \$1.00, and we will present you with a nice Pocket Dictionary.

Red Labels are nice for Pails which hold from 1 to 10 lbs. of honey. Price \$1.00 per hundred, with name and address printed. Sample free.

Calvert's No. 1 Phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's Pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, as a cure for foul brood, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce, by express.

Send us two new subscriptions, with \$2.00, and we will present you with a "Globe" Bee-Veil for your trouble. (See the fuller notice in the advertising columns.)

The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to advance that date another year.

Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

Any of the Political Dollar Weekly Newspapers will be clubbed with our JOURNAL at \$1.85 for the two; or with both our HOME JOURNAL and BEE JOURNAL for \$2.25 for all three papers.

As there is another firm of "Newman & Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write *American Bee Journal* on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay.

Systematic work in the Apiary will pay. Use the Apiary Register. Its cost is trifling. Prices:

For 50 colonies (120 pages) .....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages) .....	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages) .....	1 50

When talking about Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the BEE JOURNAL to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we will present you with a copy of the Convention Hand Book by mail, postpaid. It sells at 50 cents.

A "Binder" made especially for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and lettered in gold, makes a very convenient way of preserving the copies of the BEE JOURNAL as fast as they are received. We offer it, postpaid, for 60 cents; or as a premium for two new subscriptions, with \$2.00. It cannot be mailed to Canada.

**Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay-Fever**—A new home treatment whereby the worst cases of these hitherto incurable diseases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made once in two weeks by the patient at home. A circular describing the new treatment is sent to any applicant free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, sole proprietors, 345 West King Street, Toronto, Canada. 49A 12Mtf

"The Bee-Keepers' Advertiser" is the name given to a 4-page circular just issued by Henry Alley, of Wenham, Mass. It is a kind of premium list for the "Api," we think. The Bay State hive, with closed-end-frames, receives some attention. It is to be published quarterly at 25 cents a year, and this is No. 1 of Vol. I.

The "Farm-Poultry" is a 20-page monthly, published in Boston, at 50 cents per year. It is issued with a colored cover and is finely illustrated throughout.

We have arranged to club the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL with the *Farm-Poultry* at \$1.35 per year for the two. Or with the ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL at \$1.75 for the three.

## Advertisements.

THE Queen I got of you last May has the FINEST bees in this section—gentle and admired by all who look at them.—J. D. BLOOD, Brookfield, Mo., Oct. 13, 1890. Orders booked now for 1891—pay on arrival of QUEENS. Enclose stamp for prices. JACOB T. TIMPE, Grand Lodge, Mich. 49A1t  
Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Rural Life!

100 Pages—Price, 25 Cents.

RARELY is such a collection of valuable ideas embodied in a pamphlet like this. Its scope is as broad as its title, and the matter is presented in a concise, "boiled-down" manner, giving experience of many in few words. Among the subjects treated are these: Economy; Prosperity and Adversity; Character; Health; Remedies; Mistakes of Life; Is Life worth Living; Domestic and Household Affairs; Planting and Culture of Vegetables; Planting, culture, trimming and training Vines, Trees and Plants; Bees, Poultry, Live-Stock, Farm Topics, Pithy Paragraphs, etc. It is neatly bound in paper covers, and has a comprehensive index.

**FREE AS A PREMIUM** We will present this Book to any person sending us one new subscriber for the BEE JOURNAL, or the HOME JOURNAL, with the subscription price for a year.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,  
246 East Madison Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

## BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES!

WE are prepared to furnish to Bee-Keepers all kinds of Supplies promptly, and at lowest rates. Correspondence solicited and estimates gladly furnished. Our goods are all made of the best material and are FIRST-CLASS in every respect. Catalogues and Price-Lists free. Reference—First Nat'l Bank, this place.

Address, WM. McCUNE & CO.,  
43D1y STERLING, ILL.

## The Honey Almanac

JUST the thing needed to create a demand for HONEY at home. Bee-keepers should scatter it freely. It shows the uses of Honey for Medicine, Eating, Drinking, Cooking, for making Cosmetics, Vinegar, etc.; also uses of BEESWAX. Price, 5 cts.; 25 copies for \$1.10; 50 copies, \$1.70; 75 copies, \$2.50; 100 for \$2.90. The foregoing are POSTPAID prices; following are prices when sent by express or freight; 100 for \$2.50; 500 for \$10.00; 1,000 for \$15.00. The Bee-Keeper's CARD will be printed on the first page without extra cost, when 25 or more are ordered at one time.

We Have a Few Hundreds left, of the Honey Almanac for this year. They should be used at once, and therefore we offer them at one-third the above prices.

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,  
246 East Madison St., - CHICAGO, ILL.



To introduce them, one in every County or town furnished reliable persons (either sex) who will promise to show it. Excelsior Music Box Co., Box 215, N. Y. C. 49A1t

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## GROUND CORK

For Packing Bees in Winter.

THIS consists of small pieces about the size of a pea, and is an excellent thing for packing Bees in winter. Prices: In original packages of 100 pounds, \$4.00, measuring 14 bushels; smaller quantities, 10 cents per lb.; or a seamless sack, containing 15 lbs., \$1.00.

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,  
246 East Madison Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

**Two Weeks** From receipt of order (cash with the order) Cary, Langstroth or Standard Langstroth Frame Hives, Automatic Foundation-holding frames, in the flat, \$1.00; nailed and painted, \$1.50. Best work and material. Any hive to order at low prices. Write me. E. A. BALDWIN, West Upton, Mass. 47Dtf

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Scientific Queen-Rearing

AS PRACTICALLY APPLIED;

Being a Method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's Way; by

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

In this book the author details the results of his Experiments in Rearing Queen-Bees for the past four or five years, and is the first to present his discoveries to the World. Bound in Cloth—176 pages—Price, \$1.00, postpaid; or, it will be Clubbed with the American Bee Journal one year, for \$1.75; with the Illustrated Home Journal, for \$1.25; or the two Journals and the Book for \$2.00.

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,  
246 East Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

and snakes; and the window is covered with wire-gauze.

#### WINTERING OUT OF DOORS.

The apiarist in charge of the bees of the Messrs. Dadant & Son, showed us how he prepared bees to remain upon their summer stands. Straw mats, that were made by weaving straw with strong twine, were used to cover the combs—these woven mats are also used, in like manner, by the Muths, of Cincinnati, O. Above the mats, dry leaves are used for packing, and a light fence, made of little boards, and fastened together with twine, is driven into the ground, around three sides of the lower hive, and the space filled with dry leaves. I have used dry leaves for packing, and the bees wintered well.

Peoria, Ills.

### NECTAR.

#### Some Observations About the Flow of Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY JOSHUA BULL.

In Prof. A. J. Cook's essay read at the Convention at Keokuk, on "The Requisites Necessary to Secure a Honey Crop," as appears in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL on pages 776 and 777, he puts forth the theory that the cause of the partial failure of the honey crop, this year, was due to a want of vitality in the clover roots, in consequence of unfavorable conditions for this preparatory work last year.

Now, whilst there may be some philosophy in the Professor's theory, yet I do not think that it covers the whole ground, and may not be even the primary cause of failure; at least not in this locality during the past season, for clover had a luxuriant growth, and an abundant bloom, with us, last summer; and sometimes it yielded nectar freely; at other times, it did not.

I do not wish to take issue, or in any way stand in opposition to our highly-esteemed friend, Prof. A. J. Cook; but inasmuch as he has invited an expression of opinion upon this subject, "in the hope that we may reach a solution," I will venture to offer for consideration some facts gathered from my own experience.

On June 18, 1889, I hived a swarm of bees, and set them on scales; clover was then just getting well into bloom. On the next day the thermometer went up to 92°; on the 19th, they stored 10 pounds of honey; on the 20th, it rained all day, and bees did nothing, but no lightning and thunder accompanied

the rain. (Please make a note of this, for I think this has an important bearing upon the subject under consideration.)

On the 21st, the rain being over, the thermometer stood at 72°, and the bees stored 9 pounds of honey. On the 22d, the thermometer stood at 86°, and they gained 8 pounds. On the 23d, the thermometer stood at 82°, and 9 pounds was gathered. On the 24th, the thermometer stood at 96° and 9 pounds was added. Thus in five days (counting out the rainy day) they had stored 45 pounds of honey, the scales being balanced anew every morning, on account of shrinkage by evaporation during the night.

But now there comes a change in the atmosphere. On the morning of the 25th, a dense fog settled down upon us; this, however, soon cleared away when the sun was well up in the sky, and then the day became bright and clear; but the bees were slow in going to the fields. The atmosphere was sultry. At 2 o'clock the thermometer rose to 102° in the coolest shade, on the north side of the honey-house. At night, we found that the bees on the scales had scored only 3 pounds of honey on that day. During the night, between the 25th and 26th, we had a shower, accompanied with sharp, piercing flashes of lightning and heavy thunder, which shook the very earth. The next day, the 26th, was clear and calm, but not an ounce of honey did the bees gather. From this time onward, for the next three weeks, this colony on the scales made an average gain of only one pound per day, or just 20 pounds in twenty days. Meanwhile we had, occasionally, heavy thunder.

In view of the foregoing facts, and many other observations of a similar nature which have come within my cognizance in years past, I am of the opinion that the flow of nectar in flowers is almost entirely dependent upon certain atmospheric conditions. When the conditions are right, nectar will flow freely, even though the bloom may be meager; when they are wanting, nectar will not flow, to any considerable extent, no matter how abundant the flowers may bloom, or whatever other conditions may exist. Other things being equal, I think that the bees will store honey faster, and of better quality, when the weather is quite dry, even too dry for a thrifty growth of vegetation. At such time the nectar is thicker, and does not shrink so much by evaporation, as when, by frequent showers, it becomes diluted with rain-water, which also injures the flavor and color.

Just what the necessary conditions are to insure a good honey crop, I

will not attempt to explain, for "I don't know," but I am of the impression that electricity has very much to do with it. If there be just sufficient quantity of that element present in the atmosphere to produce the needful quantity of rain, without much thunder, we get more honey than when we have frequent heavy thunder-storms.

I have noticed that bees will sometimes store honey quite freely when it rains almost every day, if there is not much thunder. On the other hand, they will gather it more rapidly when the weather is quite dry. I have noticed many times, that a violent thunder-storm would (if I may be allowed to use the expression) seem to frighten the nectar out of the flowers; and it generally takes several days, or a week, for them to recover their normal condition. The logical conclusion of my observations would stand thus: When we have frequent storms, with heavy discharges of electricity, in the form of lightning and thunder, the honey-flow is apt to be light; but when there is less thunder and lightning, there is more honey in the flowers. Or, in other words:

When pealing thunders shake the ground,  
And rend the air with fearful sound;  
Much nectar will not then be found

Within the timid flowers.  
But if the gentle rain descends  
Without the lightning-flash, which rends  
The drops of nectar from their kens,  
The honey crop is ours.

That is the way it seems to work in this locality, and I would like to know if any one has observed similar results in other places. Who will be the next to rise and explain?

Seymour, Wis.

**Those Who Have** any honey to dispose of should use the Honey Almanac as a salesman. We have a few left for this year, and offer them at ½ price. See page 818 of this paper.

#### Convention Notices.

☞ The 8th semi-annual meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Montrose, Pa., on Thursday, May 7, 1891.  
H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

☞ The Carolina Bee-Keepers' Association, will hold the last session of 1890 in the Town Hall, Pineville, N. C., Dec. 18, 19. A good programme. All who feel an interest in modern bee-culture are cordially invited. Bring or send a full report of the season. Entertainment free.  
(Other papers please copy.)  
N. P. LYLES, Sec., Derita, N. C.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in the Supervisor's Room of the Court House, at Rockford, Ill., on Dec. 16-17, 1890. The President has a good Programme in course of preparation.  
D. A. FULLER, Sec.

☞ The annual meeting of the Huron, Tuscola, and Sanilac Counties Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held at the Court House at Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1890. All are cordially invited to attend.  
JOHN G. KUNDINGER, Sec.



## CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

## Time and place of meeting.

- Dec. 10.—Huron, Tuscola and Sanilac Counties, at  
Bad Axe, Mich. John G. Kunderling, Sec.
- Dec. 16, 17.—Northern Illinois, at Rockford, Ills.  
D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
- Dec. 18, 19.—Carolina, at Pineville, N. C.  
N. P. Lyles, Sec., Derita, N. C.
- Jan. 1, 2.—Michigan State, at Detroit, Mich.  
H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.
- May 7.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa.  
H. M. Seeley, Sec., Hartford, Pa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

## North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRESIDENT—P. H. Elwood. . . . .Starkville, N. Y.  
SECRETARY—C. P. Dadant. . . . .Hamilton, Ills.

## National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Heddon. . . . .Dowagiac, Mich.  
SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

SELECTIONS FROM  
OUR LETTER BOX

## Ventilation in Winter.

When packing the Langstroth portico-hive in an outer box, or chaff hive, what is the proper size of opening through each, in front, to give suitable ventilation for winter? I pack the hives all around, on top and beneath, except in the portico.  
Linneus, Mo. C. F. COLLINS.

[As you do not pack chaff in the portico, the ordinary entrance will give sufficient ventilation for the bees in winter. Then the bees, if wintering well, are almost dormant, and require but little air.—ED.]

## Union Bee-Keepers' Convention.

I wish to correct a few mistakes made by the Secretary of the Union Bee-Keepers' Convention, in his report, in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, of Nov. 1, 1890, on page 730.

L. N. Black asked: "How old must a queen be when she mates with a drone, in order to become prolific?" Mr. Wallace answered: "From three to seven days. Then she should lay in three or four days from the time of mating. In other words, a good queen usually lays on the eleventh or twelfth day after she is hatched, if the weather is favorable." This is what I said.

Mr. Lefler asked, "How do you rear the most prolific queens?" Mr. Wallace replied: "I now rear them in the strongest and best colony, by taking the queen out and letting them make queen-cells. When the cells are ten days old, I put a small wire cap over as many cells as I desire to save; this is to keep them from being destroyed after the first one is hatched out. I do not think of keeping the old queen in the hive at the time of rearing, or making cells."

There were some other small mistakes, but they were not worth noticing. The two mentioned make quite a difference in the meaning.  
THOMAS S. WALLACE.  
Clayton, Ills., Nov. 17, 1890.

## Liquefying Honey.

Will granulated honey, if heated up to the liquid point, and sealed air-tight, while hot, granulate again; or will it stay liquid? Please answer this in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.  
MAX STEPHENS.

[If it is heated to 200 degrees Fahr., and then sealed up air-tight, while hot, it will not granulate again while thus sealed up.—ED.]

## A Poor Season.

Bees in this section have had a poor season, and a good many who have neglected to feed the bees will have empty hives next spring. I have an apiary of 40 colonies to go into winter quarters with, and I have fed more this season than ever before since I can remember. I started in the spring of 1890 with 30 colonies, all in good condition except two. One lost its queen, and the other was weak. I united them and made a good colony. They increased to 45 colonies, and were doubled up to 40. I usually take 50 or 60 pounds of surplus comb-honey to the colony. I shall not this year have more than 15 pounds to the colony, spring count. I sell my honey in my own and adjoining towns. I get 18 cents for one-pound sections. The season opened up unfavorably. It was cold and wet up to the last of May. We had a short flow of white clover honey, then it came on dry, and the bees just gathered enough to supply their daily wants, then from the middle of August to this date, it has been very wet, and swarms that issued late have starved, when not fed. I have fed all of my new colonies, and part of the old ones. I keep hybrids and pure Italians. Most all in my locality keep black bees.  
FRANK A. HOUGHTON.  
Harvard, Mass., Nov. 19, 1890.

## Drones.

Please answer this query: Do drones ever gather honey and pollen?  
Decatur, Ills. R. T. DAVIS.

[No. Nature never intended them to do such work, and therefore did not supply them with the means of doing it. You should get a good Manual and study it.—ED.]

## No Surplus Honey.

Score another against Mr. Clarke, who said our brethren across the northern border were not Americans. If they are not, who are they? That is the question. I began the season with 2 colonies, and ended with 7, having lost 2, and got no surplus; but I am not discouraged, as I have not heard of any one who is overloaded with honey, in this section. M. E. WILSON.  
Black River Falls, Wis., Nov. 20, 1890.

## Insuring Bees.

Please inform me, through the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, the name of any Fire Insurance Company that will insure bees, while in the cellar. Also their rates and what value per colony they will insure them for.  
E. L. PLUMB.  
Windsor, Conn., Nov. 18, 1890.

[We do not know of any Company that will insure them. Since their experience, some 16 years ago with Mrs. Tupper, all that we know of refuse to take such risks.—ED.]

## Commoners.

If I wrote "consumers" in the 11th line of my letter, on page 780, I never meant it, but *commoners*. "Are drones commoners?" was what I meant to write, if it was not so written. Would be sorry to be so ill-informed as not to know that drones are *consumers*. If we have bee *pigs*, the drones would surely fill the bill.  
T. F. KINSEL.

[The writing was quite indistinct, and looked like *consumers*; so the printer "set it up," and it slipped through. We cheerfully make the correction.—ED.]

## Thirty Pounds to the Colony.

I have but a small apiary, 18 colonies, but they are all going into winter quarters in good condition. I have Italianized all of them. This Fall they yielded about 30 pounds of surplus honey, per colony, in one-pound sections. I never disturb, or take honey from the lower story.  
JOSEPH G. BANNING.  
Brookfield, Mo., Nov. 29, 1890.

## Poor Season for Honey.

This has been the poorest season for bees in several years. I have Italian bees, but I formerly had the blacks.  
A. M. MASON.

Homer, Ga., Nov. 17, 1890.

## Bee-Periodicals.

On page 729 the Rev. W. F. Clarke criticizes the *Canadian Bee Journal* and one of its editors respecting the payment of contributors to bee-periodicals. Permit me to say that I, and not Mr. Jones, am the author of the paragraph which he takes as his text, and that I had in my mind's eye none other than him when I penned it, and the shoe pinched so hard that it made the wearer squeal. I left lots of room for "such men as Prof. Cook, Heddon, Doolittle, Corneil, McKnight, Holtermann, Dr. Miller, and others." One of the above, Mr. McKnight, never accepts pay for any article he writes, and there is more solid, practical sense in one of his articles than in a dozen of Mr. Clarke's wordy discourses.

He says: "It is foreign to the true literary instinct to write merely for pay." Perhaps so, but Mr. Clarke's instinct is "money first and money always," his own statements to the contrary notwithstanding. True, he does sometimes write without pay, but he always has an object, and not always a worthy one, in view, when he does so. I suspect that the present article is one of these, and his object, in this case, was to get a rap at the *Canadian Bee Journal* and its publishers, because they pursue the even tenor of their way without reference to him, and without his assistance. He is possessed with the idea that he, and he only, can run a bee-periodical. As an instance of this, about a year ago he made the statement that he wished that he "had continued the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL." I replied, "Then there would not have been any AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL now."

Why does he bear a grudge against the *Canadian Bee Journal*? When it was started, his advice was not asked, and this he cannot forget. In fact, many of our friends whom we did advise with, told us to leave him severely alone, if we would make a success of the venture. When the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL reduced its price to one dollar per annum, he said, "It cut off all its paid contributors," and he was one of the number. This he told me him

self. He should have said that only the "least valuable" contributors were cut off, because a glance at that JOURNAL during the succeeding years, shows that the good ones were all retained. At any rate, Mr. Clarke blamed this misfortune to us, and he has repeatedly stated that we were responsible for the cutting off of his "daily bread" to the extent of \$100 to \$120 per annum.

He says, speaking of the *Canadian Bee Journal*, "We have only half a bee-periodical when we might have had a whole one, as good as the best," and reading between the lines, we hear him adding: "if you had only taken my advice, and engaged me as its editor, as I wanted you to do, when I went to Beeton, and tried to get you to discharge your local editor and engage me as editor of both papers." Because we would not do it, see the result! We are "sat down upon," but I think we shall rise without serious injury.

His reference to Mr. Jones I will leave without comment, further than to say that it is a pity that Mr. Jones cannot put into words what he knows, as easily as Mr. Clarke can put into words what he does not know. If it raises Mr. Clarke in the estimation of bee-keepers generally, he is welcome to it. He needs it. I regret that I have taken up as much of your space, but I felt that American bee-keepers would like to have a peep "behind the scenes."

Beeton, Ont., Nov. 17, 1890.

F. H. MACPHERSON.

[These personal matters are very distasteful to us and our readers—both sides having each had "one shot," let it suffice. —ED.]

#### Good Honey Crop.

The honey season with us has been very good. Our apiary has averaged about 100 pounds to the colony. We had a splendid fall flow of nectar from golden rods and asters, which grow in profusion here in Shelby county. MRS. BELLE DEMAREE.  
Zilpah, Ky., Nov. 24, 1890.

#### Bee-Keeping a Pleasure.

With 9 colonies in good condition, I started last spring. We had good weather, but the bees did not gather much honey; and very little from white and Alsike clovers. (Of the latter I had two acres.) By Aug. 1, I got 80 pounds of comb-honey, and very little extracted-honey, and one heavy swarm. Bee-keeping is a pleasure for me, even if I do not make much by it. I keep my bees in a bee-house or shed, both in summer and winter. The space between the hives and on top, I fill with chaff. I have learned a good deal from the BEE JOURNAL in a year, and all it has cost me is one dollar.

CHARLES DUCLOS.

Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 26, 1890.

#### A Crop of 20,000 Pounds.

The little advertisement I placed in the BEE JOURNAL a short time ago, offering my season's crop of honey for sale, has sold it all, and my crop, for this year of about 20,000 pounds, is also gone. I hope that my customers will see this, and not put themselves and me to trouble and expense by ordering any more from me this year. Perhaps I can do my brother bee-keepers some good by telling them how I came to sell my crop so quickly. First, I have learned how, and do, take the pains to produce and care for, after taking out, my extracted-honey in such manner that it is ripe, and fully equal to any comb-honey in flavor and consistency. It costs a little

more to produce it this way, but not so very much more either, when one knows just how to do it. Another point is that, notwithstanding the short crop and scarcity this season, I have KEPT THE PRICES DOWN. This has given me a broader sale; consequently, a better chance to introduce my goods. Here let me say to all supply dealers, no matter what line of goods, I believe that the cheapest method of advertising and building up a trade, is to furnish such goods as will give the best satisfaction clear to the end.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich., Nov. 14, 1890.

#### Indiana State Fair.

In the list of premiums awarded at the Indiana State Fair, I made two mistakes on page 708. I noted Mr. Kirkpatrick as 1st on apiarian supplies, but he should have had the 2d, and Mr. Zimmerman the 1st.

I mentioned Mr. Kirkpatrick having the 1st on wholesale packages and crates, and Mr. Zimmerman the 2d; but Mr. Zimmerman should have had both 1st and 2d premiums instead of one 2d.

As I sent the report and made the mistakes, I desire you to correct them.

JULIUS MOESCH.

#### No Swarms.

Last Fall I had 38 colonies of bees; all wintered well, but the Spring was so cold and wet that they did not breed up very much; in fact, all the forepart of June it was so wet that the bees could not work half of the time. I got no swarms, and only 100 pounds of comb-honey, this season. My bees are in good condition for winter, but those of my neighbors are in a starving condition. They all use box-hives. I have the only frame hive in this town, and I use Langstroth hives.

J. C. SERVEN.

Wolcott, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1890.

#### CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the *American Bee Journal* for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the LAST column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the *American Bee Journal* must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

	Price of both.	Club.
The <i>American Bee Journal</i> .....	\$1 00	...
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....	2 00	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1 50	1 40
Bee-Keepers' Review.....	1 50	1 40
The Apiculturist.....	1 75	1 65
Bee-Keepers' Advance.....	1 50	1 40
Canadian Bee Journal.....	2 00	1 80
American Bee-Keeper.....	1 50	1 40
The 8 above-named papers.....	5 75	5 00
and Langstroth Revised (Dadant).....	3 00	2 75
Cook's Manual (1887 edition).....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping.....	2 50	2 25
Doolittle on Queen-Rearing.....	2 00	1 75
Bees and Honey (Newman).....	2 00	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal.....	1 60	1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth).....	3 00	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2 25	2 10
Farmer's Account Book.....	4 00	2 20
Western World Guide.....	1 50	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success,".....	1 50	1 40
A Year Among the Bees.....	1 50	1 35
Convention Hand-Book.....	1 50	1 30
Weekly Inter-Ocean.....	2 00	1 75
Toronto Globe (weekly).....	2 00	1 70
History of National Society.....	1 50	1 25
American Poultry Journal.....	2 25	1 50
The Lever (Temperance).....	2 00	1 75
Orange Judd Farmer.....	2 00	1 65
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	2 00	1 65
Prairie Farmer.....	2 00	1 65

Do not send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

#### HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—There is not the volume of trade usual at this season, yet prices are without material change since last quotations. Best lots of white honey in 1-pound sections, brings 17@18c; brown and dark, slow, at uncertain prices. Extracted, 7@8c per pound. Our stock is light, as to quantity, but is kept well up to demand by daily receipts. Beeswax, 27@28c.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

DENVER, COLO., Nov. 28.—First grade 1-lb. sections, 16@18c. Supply exceeds the demand at present. Beeswax, 25@28c.

J. M. CLARK COM. CO., 1517 Blake St.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—Comb honey in good demand at 15@17c per lb. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—We quote: Fancy 1-lbs., white, 16@18c; 2-lbs., white, 14@15c. Off grades, 1-lbs., 14@15c; 2-lbs., 12@13c. Buckwheat, 1-lbs., 12@13c; 2-lbs., 10@11c.—Extracted, white clover and basswood, 8@8½c; buckwheat, 7c.; California, 6½@7 cents per lb. Southern, 70c per gallon.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,  
28-30 West Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.—We quote 1-lb. white comb, 16@18c; 1-lb. dark comb, 12@14c; extracted, 5@7c. California 1-lb. white comb, 16@17c; 1-lb. extra C & C, 16c; 2-lb. extra C & C, 14c; 2-lb. white, 15c; extracted, 6½@7c. CLEMONS, MASON & CO.,  
Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—There is a good demand for all kinds of honey. Arrivals are fair of all but comb honey and Southern extracted. Small lots only of each are arriving, and are sold immediately. California honey seems to be as highly appreciated in our market as the best clover honey. We quote choice comb honey nominal at 16@18c per lb. Extracted honey at 5½@8c per lb. Beeswax is in good demand at 24@26c, for good to choice yellow. C. F. MUTH & SON,  
Corner Freeman & Central Aves.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—New honey arriving very slowly, demand active, and all receipts are taken promptly. We quote: White clover 1-lbs., 16@18c; 2-lbs., 14@15c; dark 1-lbs., 11@12c; 2-lbs., 9@10c. Extracted meets with quick sale, values ranging from 6½@7½ cts., depending upon quality and style of package. Beeswax, 28@30c.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—We quote fancy white 1-pound combs, 19@20c; fair to good, 18@19c. No 2-lb. combs in the market. Extracted, 7@9c. No beeswax on hand.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Market is in good condition for honey; demand is steady and good values maintained, while the supply is fair to meet the current demands. We quote: Choice white 1-lbs., 17@18c; good white 1-lbs., 16@17c. Dark and old 1-lbs., 10@12c. Extracted, white in barrels, 8½@9c; in kegs or tin, 9@9½c; dark, in barrels or kegs, 6@7c.—Beeswax, 26@30c.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water st.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—We are selling white honey at 17@19c; mixed, 15@16c; buckwheat, 12@14c. The difference in these prices is for different size combs, glassed and unglassed. Extracted, light, 8½@10c; amber, 7@8c; dark, 6@7c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326-328 Broadway.

**Free Trial Trip** subscriptions are coming in quite rapidly. We thank our friends for this new illustration of their personal interest in the BEE JOURNAL. We want thousands to read it for a few weeks who did not know of its existence. Do not be afraid of sending too many names. Let us have the name and address of every person who keeps bees in America.





ALFRED H. NEWMAN,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Business Notices.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly, should notify us at once.

Send us one new subscription, with \$1.00, and we will present you with a nice Pocket Dictionary.

Red Labels are nice for Pails which hold from 1 to 10 lbs. of honey. Price \$1.00 per hundred, with name and address printed. Sample free.

Calvert's No. 1 Phenol, mentioned in *Cheshire's* Pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, as a cure for foul brood, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce, by express.

Send us two new subscriptions, with \$2.00, and we will present you with a "Globe" Bee-Veil for your trouble. (See the fuller notice in the advertising columns.)

The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to advance that date another year.

Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the *BEE JOURNAL*. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

Any of the Political Dollar Weekly Newspapers will be clubbed with our *JOURNAL* at \$1.85 for the two; or with both our *HOME JOURNAL* and *BEE JOURNAL* for \$2.25 for all three papers.

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Systematic work in the Apiary will pay. Use the Apiary Register. Its cost is trifling. Prices:

For 50 colonies (120 pages) .....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages) .....	1 25
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When talking about Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the *BEE JOURNAL* to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we will present you with a copy of the Convention Hand Book by mail, postpaid. It sells at 50 cents.

A "Binder" made especially for the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, and lettered in gold, makes a very convenient way of preserving the copies of the *BEE JOURNAL* as fast as they are received. We offer it, postpaid, for 60 cents; or as a premium for two new subscriptions, with \$2.00. It cannot be mailed to Canada.

**Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay-Fever**—A new home treatment whereby the worst cases of these hitherto incurable diseases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made once in two weeks by the patient at home. A circular describing the new treatment is sent to any applicant free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by A. H. Dixon & Son, sole proprietors, 345 West King Street, Toronto, Canada. 49A 12Mtf

"The Bee-Keepers' Advertiser" is the name given to a 4-page circular just issued by Henry Alley, of Wenham, Mass. It is a kind of premium list for the "Api," we think. The Bay State hive, with closed-end frames, receives some attention. It is to be published quarterly at 25 cents a year, and this is No. 1 of Vol. I.

The "Farm-Poultry" is a 20-page monthly, published in Boston, at 50 cents per year. It is issued with a colored cover and is finely illustrated throughout.

We have arranged to club the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* with the *Farm-Poultry* at \$1.35 per year for the two. Or with the *ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL* at \$1.75 for the three.

## Advertisements.

THE Queen I got of you last May has the FINEST bees in this section—gentle and admired by all who look at them.—J. D. BLOOD, Brookfield, Mo., Oct. 13, 1890.

Orders booked now for 1891—pay on arrival of QUEENS. Enclose stamp for prices. JACOB T. TIMPE, Grand Lodge, Mich. 49Alt

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Rural Life!

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JUST the thing needed to create a demand for HONEY at home. Bee-keepers should scatter it freely. It shows the uses of Honey for Medicine, Eating, Drinking, Cooking, for making Cosmetics, Vinegar, etc.; also uses of BEESWAX. Price, 5 cts.; 25 copies for \$1.10; 50 copies, \$1.70; 75 copies, \$2.30; 100 for \$2.90. The foregoing are POSTPAID prices; following are prices when sent by express or freight; 100 for \$2.50; 500 for \$10.00; 1,000 for \$15.00. The Bee-Keeper's CARD will be printed on the first page without extra cost, when 25 or more are ordered at one time.

We Have a Few Hundreds left, of the Honey Almanac for this year. They should be used at once, and therefore we offer them at one-third the above prices.

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To introduce them, one in every County or town furnished reliable persons (either sex) who will promise to show it. Excelsior Music Box Co., Box #125, N. Y. City 49Alt

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## GROUND CORK

For Packing Bees in Winter.

THIS consists of small pieces about the size of a pea, and is an excellent thing for packing Bees in winter. Prices: In original packages of 100 pounds, \$4.00, measuring 14 bushels; smaller quantities, 10 cents per lb.; or a seamless sack, containing 15 lbs., \$1.00.

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Two Weeks From receipt of order (cash with the order) Carry, Langstroth or Standard Langstroth Frame Hives, Automatic Foundation-holding frames, in the flat, \$1.00; nailed and painted, \$1.50. Best work and material. Any hive to order at low prices. Write me. E. A. BALDWIN, West Upton, Mass. 47Dtf

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Scientific Queen-Rearing

AS PRACTICALLY APPLIED;

Being a Method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's Way; by

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

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21Ctfr 75 Lenox Street, BOSTON, MASS.

## THE "REVIEW."

SOME OF THE TOPICS IT HAS DISCUSSED.

"The Production of Comb Honey," was the special topic of the April number.  
"How to Raise Extracted Honey," was discussed in the May issue.  
"Comforts and Conveniences for the Apiary," were named and described in June.  
"From the Hive to the Honey Market," was the topic of the July issue.  
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